

THE TRADE WITH FRANCE

Consul Skinner's Observations at the Port of Marseilles.

The Republic Emerging From Commercial Depression—Many Improvement Schemes—A Policy of Colonial Protection—Trusts Partially Restrained by Law.

United States Consul Skinner at Marseilles has prepared and forwarded to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, a very exhaustive review of trade and export conditions in France, and particularly such conditions as are apparent at the important port where he is stationed. In part his report reads as follows:

"Recent years in France have constituted a period of liquidation from which the country seems now preparing to emerge into an era of commercial prosperity. For a long time business has been as bad as it could be, activity has been restrained, money has been hoarded or invested elsewhere, and the energies of the nation have been devoted largely to political discussion. Normal development has been retarded by the frequent reiteration of the word 'revolution,' and while recent events have proved the stability of the Government and the abiding confidence of the people in existing institutions, the influence has been in the direction of the destruction of the railroad monopoly, for the digging of a great canal from Marseilles to the interior, for the canalization of the Loire, and for the creation of a ship canal which shall connect Paris with the ocean and the sea. It is interesting here to note that Europe regards interior navigation by water as in its infancy, the canal being deemed not the competitor of the railroad, but its handmaiden, necessarily limited to a few direct routes, bringing first materials to the workshop door at a low cost, and creating traffic for the railway in every city and village.

"It must be admitted that most of these vast schemes are in embryo, and threaten to be destroyed, each other by their own numbers. Nevertheless, they suggest the spirit of the times. In the meantime, the country has accomplished in the midst of the Chamber to give the merchant marine the legislation desired, and the creation of an exposition of marvelous proportions at Paris. The exposition has already set factory wheels in motion in every part of the land. Iron and steel are in the greatest request, and every city in France is preparing to profit by the exposition itself, and the permanent demand it is expected to create for articles of French production.

"Marseilles, the first port of France and of the Mediterranean, has held its own and on the whole has made substantial advances, though at the same time dropping behind relatively to the other ports of Hamburg, Liverpool, and Bremen. The means necessary to restore its prestige are:

"First—The opening of the land-locked harbor of Berre, in connection with the creation of a ship canal to the Rhone, and the digging of a canal lateral to the Rhone.

"Second—A second railway independent of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean.

"Third—A free zone where importations may be landed, manipulated, and re-exported absolutely without intervention on the part of customs authorities.

"During the year 1898, the movement of merchandise in this port amounted to 5,565,474 tons. In the movement, the American flag was totally unrepresented, although the exports to the United States were heavy, and the imports therefrom still heavier. The exports during the current year (1899), will be even greater, the total for the September 30 quarter being \$1,309,582, against \$701,225 for the same quarter of 1898.

"The system of protection adopted by France, contemplating domestic tariffs and colonial development from which complete commercial emancipation is ultimately expected, has, in its general lines, the approval of public opinion. The complaint is not that too much is protected, but that too much is not protected. In the commercial exchange between the colonies and Marseilles, which is the open door of France, is increasing, but I have no figures to establish the precise amount of trade secured to France, and the loss to the mother country. The Indo-Chinese colony is reported to be flourishing. The imports and exports between France and this colony have swelled from \$2,828 to \$11,941,468 in 1898. The proportion obtained by the parent country seems small by comparison with the total exports and imports of the colony, amounting in 1897 to \$39,699,688. The staple products of this colony is rice, the exports of which increased from 323,409 tons in 1898 to 621,500 tons in 1899.

"On its economic side, the colonial development campaign is being pushed more vigorously every year. In France, the first step was taken in 1893 by the organization of the Colonial Institute and Museum at Marseilles. Its work has been mainly to discover and bring to light the products of the French colonies. Among these discoveries might be named an oil grass from Gabon, from which stearin is extracted and used in the manufacture of candles; gum of "mbeppo," a useful article analogous to gum arabic, and resinous gums of several sorts. Last year, the city of Marseilles voted \$100,000 for the building of a colonial institute, designed to contain the existing museum, and \$10,000 for botanical garden. A feature of the new institution will be education in colonial medicine. It is justly regarded that the great enemy to colonial progress is disease. Marseilles has voted a small sum for immediate instruction in diseases of the tropics, to be expended in the existing school of medicine until the more ample institution is prepared to take up its task. Private colonial gardens have been founded at Nantes and colonial gardens at Vannes. There are colonial courses at the universities of Sarbonne, Bordeaux, and Lyons.

"Centralization of organization. The tendency of the times in the direction of centralization in business organization finds expression in this country, although existing laws against 'conglomerate' prevent the existence of monopolies which arbitrarily restrain production and fix prices. Nevertheless, the American trust is its French counterpart. The Government controls an absolute monopoly in the sale of tobacco in all its forms, and another in matches. The city of Marseilles and its half million inhabitants are at the mercy of one single railway, the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, which has thus far prevented the building of another route, and has discouraged the digging of

TRUTHS EASILY DIGESTED.

Concerning a Method of Curing Dyspepsia and Stomach Troubles. Dyspepsia and indigestion are considered incurable by many people who do not realize the advance made in modern medical science, and because by the old methods and remedies a cure was rarely, if ever obtained.

Dyspepsia is now cured as readily as any other disease. What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome, well-cooked food and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia. In other words the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of the tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs.

Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remedy sold on its merits and is the purest, safest, and cheapest remedy sold for stomach troubles, and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation.

The long-desired ship canal to the Rhone. This circumstance leads to frequent complaints both as to rates and insufficient service. The docks of Marseilles are owned by one company, and it is freely charged that the railway, the dock company, and the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes (the greatest of all French steamship companies) are practically one and the same, and that local industries are impeded by lack of competition. Within the past year, new companies have been formed to buy out smaller companies engaged in various lines, and the shares have been put upon the market and generally purchased. The word has not become hateful, however, and the subject is not popularly discussed.

"The French wheat crop may be described as very good. It is, in fact, reported by the Government to be somewhat larger than last year's abundant harvest. But for the fact that Marseilles and the surrounding district always require certain kinds of foreign grain, France would have enough wheat for domestic consumption. These special qualities are described as follows: (which latter is at most entirely lacking in French-grown produce) and hard wheat destined for semolina manufacturing (which class is not produced here at all).

"In my observations on the grain situation, I notice that many American cereals are unknown here and are not represented by sample. I have conversed with several brokers, who say that if they had samples of the new American crop they could make sales. This difficulty could be overcome and a step in advance of every grain-exporting nation would be taken, if our produce exchanges, notably at Chicago and New York, should send to this market annually, after the new crop is in, a complete set of standard samples. The utility of the suggestion is shown by the fact that the French consul at New Orleans has forwarded some few samples to the Syndicate des Minotiers by request. Samples should be selected with scrupulous care, endorsed by the exchange sending them, and forwarded by the French consul, in order to be fully accepted here. The idea is applicable not only to cereals, but to cotton, oils, etc. I am extremely desirous of having this matter considered and acted upon, and will be happy to see that samples are properly placed.

"Introduction of Cotton. The battle around the question of the introduction of American cotton oil into France at the present nominal rate of \$1.15 per 220 pounds promises to be continued with the same vigor as the Chamber. The language of the new reciprocity treaty with the United States now awaiting ratification does not appear to prevent action in the direction of increased duties, provided they be not leveled at the United States alone, and the manufacturers of cotton goods in France are not prepared to meet the effective resistance to the proposed increase in the duty, on the ground of the necessity of cheap raw material, have last year entirely refused to be convinced by the success of the negotiation of the treaty. This is accounted for by the following immediately upon the announcement of the successful negotiation of the treaty, the rise in the price of cotton oil, followed by the natural laws of supply and demand, indicates to the French spinners, now dependent upon American oil, and to the local seed crushers, whose great industry has been entirely ruined by American competition, that means must be found for re-establishing in France an oil-crushing industry, where the French spinners will be relieved independent of foreign conditions. The logic of the situation may assert itself to prevent unfavorable legislation, but the forces are nevertheless ripe for revolt. It is pointed out that the only crop that can be successfully grown in the French colonies on the west coast of Africa is that of arachis, or peanut. It is asserted that if the cultivation of these nuts is encouraged, and an assured market furnished, the need of buying American oil will no longer exist. The French spinners will be able to employ thousands of French workmen, and furnish an oil as cheap as the present American supply.

"The French spinners are almost without exception Syrians and representatives of other Levantine races—ignorant, filthy, and very poor. They are very dirty, and with only the clothing upon their backs, and with no case do they possess more than a bundle of old garments of no value. Very few can read or write at all, and those few can do so only in Arabic. To enter the United States without any knowledge of our system of government and secure naturalization papers as soon as possible, but without the slightest idea of the responsibilities of citizenship. They frequently return to their native land, the only apparent finances in their condition being ability to utter a few words of English and the substitution of conventional garments for their picturesque attire. After discharging their mission at home they often come back to France, and the French spinners are certainly lacking in most of the essential elements of an independent, virile citizenship.

"Made Ill by Cream Cheese. NEW YORK, May 28.—Lena Strassfeld, six years old, Joseph, four years old, and Abraham, eighteen months old, of 76 Cannon Street, were taken violently ill on Saturday night after eating cream cheese bought at the store of Frank Goldstein, 267 Livingston Street. They were attended by Dr. Nickelman. Last night the two older children were much improved, but the condition of Abraham was said to be critical.

There have been several similar cases on the East Side recently. Call them by their names; then call Heinrich's heirs by their names—Marzen, Senate, and Lager, and you will be assured of a wholesome beverage. Phone 634, Arlington Bottling Company, for a case.

"Forty Boys in a Minstrel Show Unable to Get the Color Off. NEW YORK, May 28.—Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots? Forty boys of Far Rockaway were deeply interested in the answer to this ancient question yesterday. The forty gave a minstrel performance in the public school there on Saturday night. Of course they blackened their faces for the performance. The black proved to be "fast" black. It would not wash out, it could not be washed off. The mothers of the forty boys scrubbed the youngsters' faces and scrubbed again and again until the cuticle peeled off in spots. But their faces remained black.

The boys and their mothers "changed their spots" by going from one drug store to another to buy pumice stone and exfoliate and various preparations warranted to take the stain even from a man's honor. But, despite the scrubbing and the acid, the pumice stone, and the erasing preparations, the forty boys "remained as black as real Ethiopians" until last evening, when an actor suggested that they first rub their faces with green and then wash them with castile soap and tepid water. Then the boys reappeared white, rosy.

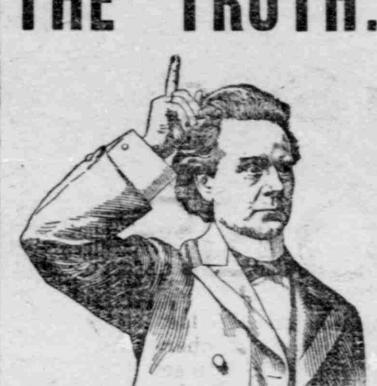
Tommy Purchase, five years old, sang "I'm an Alabama Coon" at the minstrel show with great success. It was really pitiful to hear little Tommy yell, "I'm a real Alabama coon" while his mamma was removing the cuticle from his face with a scrubbing brush.

Tommy Boyle, Tommy Leich, Russell Sprague, Stanley Keeler, Charles Starks, and Frank Meserole are a few of the forty who did not go to Sunday school, but hid their faces, as black as the sun in total eclipse.

Giant Sturgeon for the Aquarium. HARTFORD, Conn., May 28.—While fishing for shad in the Farmington River, about six miles above Hartford, George Hibbard and three others Saturday caught the largest sturgeon ever seen in this section. The New York Aquarium bought the fish for \$50. It is nearly eight feet long and weighs 400 pounds. The sturgeon was on exhibition in Windsor, and it will be shipped to New York today.

A Big Contract for Pig Iron. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 28.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company has just closed a contract for the delivery of 75,000 tons of pig iron to a firm in Glasgow, Scotland, within the next nine months.

THE TRUTH.



If I were asked what feature of my business methods had been most profitable, I should unhesitatingly say "telling the truth."—MUNYON.

THE TRUTH—"I know that my COLD CURE will break up most any cold in twenty-four hours and prevent pneumonia."

THE TRUTH—"I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will relieve any form of Rheumatism, including Sciatica and Lumbago, in from two to three hours and effect a positive cure in a few days."

THE TRUTH—"I do not believe there is a case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or Stomach Trouble that cannot be relieved at once and permanently cured by my Dyspepsia Cure."

THE TRUTH—"I have produced more than 30,000 testimonials to prove that my Kidney Cure will cure all forms of Kidney Complaint, and in many instances the earlier stages of Bright's Disease."

Each of the Munyon Remedies is a positive cure for one particular disease, and is sold at 25 cents. Any drug store sells them; mostly at 25 cents. If you are puzzled you and you feel that you would like to have the advice of a skillful physician, call upon Munyon's Doctors and have them tell you the truth. They will cost you nothing; no fee asked; no charge.

Munyon's Doctors Are Free. 623 Thirteenth Street N. W. 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Week Days; 12 to 2 p.m. Sundays.

SOCIALISM IN COLLEGES

General Movement Said to Exist Among American Students.

A Clan Formed in Columbia University—Educational Institutions to Be Represented at the International Congress in Paris Next September—Publication of Invitation.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A general Socialist movement among leading American universities has reached Columbia in the form of a "Socialist Club" that has been formed by a few students.

Many of these universities will be represented at the International College Congress of Socialists, to be held in Paris next September. The American students interested in Socialism are preparing not only to extend the faith among students in this country, but also to co-operate with the Socialist college element of Continental Europe.

In last week's issue of the "Columbia Spectator," college paper published by students, was printed an invitation from the Socialist students of the University of Paris for all American college bodies to be represented at the congress in September.

The invitation was extended to "all university students or graduates who accept the general principles laid down by the International Socialist Congress, viz: International understanding and cooperation, workingmen, organization into an economic and political class party, and the socialization of the means of production and exchange." It is addressed to Joseph Bouchere, secretary of the French Socialist party, 23 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris, or to W. P. Everts, secretary of the American Socialist party, No. 35 Thayer Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Although it is acknowledged by students at Columbia that there is a strong socialist feeling among certain classes, it is difficult to get the name of the leaders. There will be a meeting of Socialist students from American colleges at Jamaica Plain, a suburb of Boston, on May 30. Columbia University will be represented by Mr. Abelson. Rev. W. P. D. Bliss, of New York, president of the Social Reform Union, will also attend the conference. At this meeting steps will be taken to extend the agitation among students of American colleges. If the statements of the promoters are to be relied upon, the meeting of the students will be taken to extend the movement on this side of the water.

DYED IN FAST BLACK.

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SNAPPED A SHAFT AT SEA

The American Liner New York Limping Into Port.

Accident Occurred Last Tuesday. Propeller and Outside Bracket Carried Away by the Break—Vessel's Speed Greatly Delayed—Passenger Expires During the Trip.

QUARANTINE, S. L. N. Y., May 28.—The American liner New York, which should have arrived Saturday, limped into port this morning after having a shored outside the harbor light. The cause of the steamer's delay was an accident to its starboard shaft.

On Thursday last at 9 p. m., a sudden jar, with a violent vibration and a prompt stopping of the engines, announced a breakdown of some sort. An examination showed that the shaft of the port engine had snapped off close to the sleeve, carrying away the propeller and the outside bracket. The engines quickly disconnected the port engine and the New York proceeded under the starboard engines at a reduced speed of nearly fifteen knots without further damage. The day's run thereafter averaged 35 knots. At the time of the accident the weather was good, although a strong westerly gale and high sea prevailed. The New York arrived off the Sandy Hook lightship at 11:05 p. m. last night and anchored to await daylight.

Dock Superintendent Shackford went down to the steamer on the tug R. J. Barrett to offer assistance and to ascertain the cause of the delay. He returned to Quarantine early this morning and requested Health Officer Doty to give prompt clearance to the disabled steamer, which was granted.

Among the passengers who arrived this morning on the steamer from Southampton and Cherbourg were James W. Brown, Dr. L. S. Brown, Dr. Nathan E. Brown, Capt. Charles M. Machol, Col. J. H. Macleary, Mrs. John A. Logan, and Roland Page. On May 20, Miss Kitty Maloney, of Philadelphia, a saloon passenger, died of valvular disease of the heart. The body was brought into port.

ACTIVITY AT THE FIELD MINE. Copper Deposits May Be Developed by Philadelphia Capitalists. PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 28.—There has been much activity around the entrance to the old Field copper mine, near Warrenville, in the last few days, and it is understood that a number of Philadelphia capitalists have secured control of the property. They are making a preliminary investigation to determine whether or not it will be practicable and profitable to work the mine.

The mine is more than a century old. It was part of an old colonial grant, but it was never a paying venture. Twenty-five years ago Richard Field, of Bound Brook, invested a large sum of money in it. The old shaft was pumped out and the mine was abandoned. It was not until the late Mr. Field's death that the mine was rediscovered. There is a large well sunk fifty feet into the earth, from which branch off a series of shafts. It is understood that the Philadelphia capitalists have secured a lease for a term of years.

GREATER SEABOARD AIR LINE. Formal Opening This Week to Be Observed With Special Ceremonies.

RICHMOND, Va., May 28.—The formal opening on Saturday of the Greater Seaboard Air Line system, extending directly from Tampa, Fla., to Richmond, will be celebrated here in an elaborate manner. There will be public exercises on the arrival of the through trains, under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce, and that night the president, John Skelton Williams, will give a dinner at the Jefferson Hotel.

A large party of prominent railroad men, Government and State officials, as guests of Mr. Williams, will start on Saturday on a tour of the entire system. There will be two trains of Pullman cars. As the trains pull on the bridge across the James River, which is the longest bridge in the world, the president of the Williams, a silver hammer, will drive a gold spike into a rail at Broad Street, thus completing the line.

This rail will be connected with the telegraph wires, and as the last blow is struck a flag will be hoisted at every station along the entire system of 2,500 miles. An artillery salute will announce the arrival of the train, and military escort will attend the visitors to the Capitol, where Governor Taylor, Major Taylor, President Morris, of the Institution Saturday by Bishop Hall.

Several days ago word reached the police that the Rev. Mr. McCully had frequented a disorderly house. The police verified the report and notified the vestrymen of the church. The rector, called before the vestrymen, confessed all.

"I cannot account for my acts," he said, "I met a stranger, who induced me to accompany him to the place, and I went. I do not know what I was thinking of. I must have been crazy."

The indignant vestrymen made the rector surrender the keys of the church and forbade him to enter it again. Bishop Hall was notified and he came to the city. He had a long talk with Mr. McCully, at the conclusion of which the Bishop decided to commit him to a sanitarium. He told the Bishop that he had been drinking heavily of late.

The Rev. Mr. McCully came to Holyoke several months ago. His wife is an invalid and is now confined in the hospital here. The news of her husband's fall has been kept from her for fear the shock would cause her death.

COBNS GOT CAUGHT ON A RAILROAD BRIDGE AT NIGHT. SODUS, N. Y., May 28.—Returning from Rochester, Thomas Cobns, who lives at Ontario Centre, got off the train at a depot four miles this side of his home by mistake. He started to walk along the railroad tracks to his home. While crossing a small trestle over a stream he caught his foot in the woodwork and was unable to get down. He was hanging by his arms and legs from the trestle, and although the engineer saw the man, he was too late to stop the train. Cobns' head was cut clean from the body, and death was instantaneous.

OPPOSES GIFTS BY PUPILS. Donations Often a Hardship, Says Superintendent Demarest.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Andrew J. Demarest, Superintendent of the Hoboken Public Schools, is opposed to the movement recently started to raise funds among the children of the public schools throughout New Jersey to purchase a silver service to be presented to the battleship New Jersey when it is placed in commission. Mayor Hoos, of Jersey City, is chairman of the committee appointed to receive contributions. At a recent meeting it was decided not to accept more than 5 cents from any scholar.

Superintendent Demarest says he is not in favor of the plan because he believes the schools should not be used as a collecting agency for any cause. He says he knows of several cases in which parents could ill afford to allow their children to give away their pocket money, and he believes the plan would be a hardship on the contributions, however small, being badly needed at home for the necessities of life.

Travel a Luxury. The "Royal Limited" finest day train in the world, leaving Washington B. & O. Station, New Jersey Avenue and O Street, daily 3 p. m., arrives New York 7 p. m. Springfield dining and cafe car service. For Royal Blue trains to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York see schedule.

When the Iron's Hot

On ironing day a woman realizes one of the many comforts that come with the use of a Wickless Oil Stove. A hot iron on this wonderful stove is a clean iron. There isn't a particle of dirt to mar the whiteness of the clothes, because there is no smoke or soot generated from its flame. This cannot be said of any other stove in existence.

Wickless BLUE FLAME Oil Stove

is solving the summer housekeeping question more effectively, and more economically than any other stove—gas or coal. It can bake, boil, broil, roast or toast—and it can do all these things at a fraction of the cost of the stoves, because it burns ordinary kerosene.

Look into the merits of the Wickless Oil Stove. Get acquainted to-day. If your dealer does not carry them, write for catalogue to

STANDARD OIL CO.



MAJOR SMITH MAY WIN.

Result of Enquiry Reported to Be Favorable to the Officer. ALBANY, N. Y., May 28.—It was rumored here yesterday that the case of Major Clinton H. Smith, of the Seventy-first Regiment, had been settled, and that, contrary to expectations, the result would be favorable to Smith. The rumor was to the effect that the report of the board, consisting of General Davis and Oliver and Colonel Emmet, had been disapproved by the Governor and discharged, and that by this action on the part of Governor Roosevelt Major Smith was raised to his position as senior major of the Seventy-first Regiment. The board was appointed to make enquiry into Major Smith's moral and physical fitness to continue as an officer of the Seventy-first Regiment, and was looked upon generally as a "bouncing board," and the fact that Major Smith made desperate efforts through the civil courts to restrain the board from acting in his case showed that he expected little mercy at the hands of the three officers.

In the absence of Governor Roosevelt the rumors could not be confirmed.

REIGN OF LOOT IN CHICAGO. City Cannot Get Honest Inspectors. Contractors Use Poor Material.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Chicago will have seventy-nine miles of streets this year. Alderman Frank T. Fowler says: "The property owners of Chicago will be robbed of \$2,000,000 this year unless they wake up and force a radical change of tactics." An extended investigation shows the city cannot get honest inspectors. Bad brick are being approved by the city engineers and are being put into streets in the face of protests from individual property owners. Cement which fails to stand all the prescribed tests is being used. Crosswalks and curb walls are not being placed as required. Curb walls are not being plastered to the required depth.

It is further charged that the people lost \$1,250,000 last year. During 1899 bad material was used on many streets. Contractors dodged requirements of the specifications with impunity, and material was improperly placed in many instances. City inspectors were found guilty and discharged.

RECTOR IN A SANITARIUM. Drank Heavily, Disgraced the Cloth, and Said He Was Crazy.

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 28.—Instead of conducting services in St. Paul's Episcopal Church yesterday, as he expected, the Rev. C. W. McCully is confined in a sanitarium in Vermont. He was taken to the Institution Saturday by Bishop Hall.

Several days ago word reached the police that the Rev. Mr. McCully had frequented a disorderly house. The police verified the report and notified the vestrymen of the church. The rector, called before the vestrymen, confessed all.

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"Hechts' Greater Stores."

513-515 Seventh Street.

See Wednesday evening's papers for the announcement of a purchase and sale of ladies' washable skirts.

200 trimmed hats at \$3.98.

A special offering which is further evidence that Hechts lead in trimmed hat values. The 200 hats which we put on sale tomorrow morning at \$6.98 embrace turbans, draped hats, and other styles, in black, white, and all colors, and their counterparts are to be seen in other stores for as much as \$7.98.

\$3.25 trimmed hats, \$1.79.

Another lot of those trimmed rough straw hats are ready at \$1.79. Others still get \$3.25 for them. Trimmed with rosette of colored silk, which is edged with straw; have velvet bands and a bunch of wheat protrudes from the handsome rosette. Exceedingly chic and most suitable for outing wear this summer.

Trimmed sailors, Untrimmed hats, Flowers, 12c.

25c. 39c.

—for ladies and misses, in black and white, and also ladies' and misses' white and plain colored untrimmed hats, which have been selling for as high as 25c; special tomorrow, 25c.

Lot of ladies' misses', and children's hats, untrimmed hats, embracing the newest shapes in chip, Milan, Neapolitan, and fancy braid, which former sold from 25c up to as high as \$1.25 will be put on a table tomorrow and offered you for 39c.

New "Ladysmith" hats

—of fine soft quality of Mackinaw straw trimmed with fancy colored silk scarfs; really the most fashionable hat now being worn; instead of \$1.69, for tomorrow... 98c

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT. Mason's Health Defenders.

John Baker Gains Freedom From a Pennsylvania Jail. DOYLESTOWN, Pa., May 28.—Luck was with John Baker, a convict, who, boldly taking chances, scaled the high wall of the Bucks county jail yesterday and gained his freedom. He is a criminal of many accomplishments, thirty-two years old, and on January 11, 1898, Judge Yerkes sentenced him to a term of five years for burglary at Yardley.

So correct